

SHAWNEE PARK

UPLANDS MASTER PLAN



23 March 2015

Preliminary Draft for Team Review

Prepared for

Louisville Metro Parks

Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy

Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District

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Prepared by

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Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan



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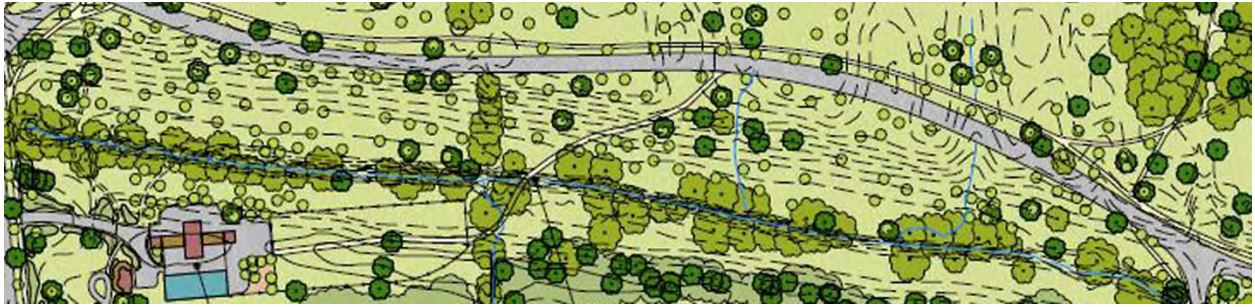
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Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan



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Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan



1. Introduction, Guiding Principles, Park Evolution

A. Introduction, Scope, Basin Project Overview & Context

The Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan investigates and makes recommendations for the historic plateau area of Shawnee Park. The park lands, set aside in the late 19th Century, offer a river plateau open space and river overlook for diverse public uses. The original design of Shawnee Park took advantage of this scenic ground developing it for the citizens of Louisville, as one of the first three parks designed by the widely respected park experts of Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, Landscape Architects, Brookline MA.

This Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan, authored by the Heritage Landscapes and Environs team, updates *Louisville's Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan: A Guide to Renewal & Management*, 1994 (1994 Olmsted Master Plan). Drawing on that foundational document, this master plan update envisions Shawnee Park as a valued, frequently enjoyed park, within rich historical, physical, and social contexts. The origin of Shawnee Park as designed by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. emerge through historic plans, photographs, and writings to inform the way forward. Prior studies, including the 1994 Parks and Parkways Master Plan, add an analytical aspect to this Master Plan and prompt reflection on park evolution and the implemented components of the earlier planning document.¹ Understanding the physical condition of the park, current projects influencing its terrain and programs, and the social and ecological communities that underpin the park allows for guidance to move beyond contemporary realities to a desired future state.

The impetus for this Master Plan is the Southwestern Parkway CSO Storage Basin water management project for Shawnee Park (Shawnee Basin). Currently in the design process, the Shawnee Basin project will capture stormwater in an underground reservoir located in the southwest corner of the park. Anticipated impacts to the landscape move beyond narrow mitigation and encourage consideration of the project as a community investment that more effectively serves the needs of the community and more authentically reflects its origins. The Shawnee Basin project team is led by Gresham Smith and Partners, for the Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District, and includes Heritage Landscapes and Environs as Olmsted park specialists. Dovetailing with the Shawnee Basin project, Louisville Metro Parks is exploring the placement of an Outdoor Learning Center within the park. Reconciliation of these initiatives as expressions in the park landscape is an aim of this Master Plan. Community outreach is being achieved through simultaneous and separate public meetings. Open discussions refine this planning process to target an optimum solution for the Shawnee Park.

The Heritage Landscapes and Environs team, in collaboration with the owners and stewards of the park, Louisville Metro Parks and the Olmsted Parks Conservancy, endorse this planning document which presents the guiding principles for the Master Plan, the Olmsted character of the park for each main feature, and a study of principal areas over time. This foundation provides a basis for recommendations

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1. Introduction, Guiding Principles, Park Evolution

by area that address improved character, expanded use, and increased function of the Shawnee Park Uplands area, aligned to the original Olmsted design intent. Appendices provide additional detail on several pertinent topics including: Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan Process, Outreach & Input; Shawnee Park History; 1994 Parks and Parkways Master Plan Summary; and, 2015 Shawnee Park Tree List.

B. 1994 Olmsted Parks Master Plan Guiding Principles

A review of the central tenets of the 1994 Olmsted Master Plan brings regeneration of a vetted planning process to the current project. Perceptive and successful in many respects, the original principles address the situations that instigated the earlier planning effort in Shawnee Park, Iroquois Park, Cherokee Park, and The Olmsted Parkways. The value of the parks as a public landscape and a part of the Olmsted legacy in Louisville has long been valued by the community. While acknowledging this fact, the 1994 Olmsted Master Plan also recognized the diverse resources at risk throughout the park system and sought to permeate the plan with solid principles in order to spur renewal. Explanation of the original five principles is excerpted below.²

The Conservancy must spark the renewal of these public resources with vision and perseverance. The purpose of this Master Plan is to focus attention and energies on the most significant factors that are responsible for the pattern of deterioration and to define a renewal program for the Parks and Parkways that frames a broader vision, recognizing original intentions, restoring health and function, and creating a new spirit of positive involvement.

- *All actions must be guided by respect for the inherent landscape quality of each park and the parkway system. The historic Olmsted design shaped places for public enjoyment, guided by the unique qualities of each park. Current and future efforts must respect and renew this legacy.*
- *Natural processes are the foundation of these resources. All decision must sustain these processes so that natural systems are preserved and enhanced.*
- *These parks and parkways form a unique component of the city fabric, a contributing factor to the quality of life for all citizens. Future efforts must understand the park system's larger setting, both in terms of community perception and physical environment.*
- *People of all ages and abilities should be able to enjoy a variety of recreational opportunities that can be supported by the landscape and facilities.*
- *Ultimately, the character and quality of these parks will depend on how they are managed. Skills, training, staffing, volunteer coordination, and a stable funding base are needed to ensure the fulfillment of these principles over time.*

These five principles infused the 1994 Parks and Parkways Master Plan with a sense of purpose that was applied in the recommendations for each of the three parks and the parkway. This updated Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan affirms and adapts the underlying concepts of these principles to embrace the current situation.

C. 2015 Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan Guiding Principles

The Guiding Principles for the Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan permeate the analysis and recommendations of this report. They relate to the contemporary needs of Shawnee Park, the desires of the surrounding communities as understood through project meetings and long-term interaction with park users and neighbors, as well as to the values espoused by the organizational stewards of Shawnee Park, Olmsted Parks Conservancy and Louisville Metro Parks.³

The mission statements of the Olmsted Parks Conservancy and Louisville Metro Parks provide context for the guiding principles.

The mission of Olmsted Parks Conservancy is to restore, enhance and forever protect Louisville's Olmsted-designed parks and parkways, connecting nature and neighborhood while strengthening our community's well-being.⁴

The mission of Louisville Metro Parks is to create a City of Parks where people can play, learn, grow and be healthy. The mission is accomplished by taking care of all parks properties and creating new ones, by providing safe and diverse recreational programs, and by protecting our public lands and resources for future generations.⁵

These mission statements reflect an overlap in values that can be applied to Shawnee Park. The desire to restore and enhance this Olmsted park is coupled with a desire to increase opportunities, and tempered with a need to protect important cultural and natural assets. The vitality of Shawnee Park is intimately linked to the health of the surrounding community and the integrity of the system of parks, parkways, other recreational spaces, and natural areas in greater Louisville. These principles serve as a touchstone for the current work that looks to the past and understands the present in order to bring the park forward. The five principles with explanations are:

- **Olmsted Design** The Shawnee Park Uplands is the core of the historic Olmsted park design. The original intent and as-built character provide guidance for contemporary preservation and recommended park improvements. The historic Olmsted design guided unique qualities that combined to shape the original landscape. Current and future efforts must respect and renew this Olmsted legacy.
- **Recreation for Everyone** People of all ages and abilities should be able to enjoy a variety of self-directed singular or group recreational opportunities in passive, active, educational, and social forms that are supported by the Shawnee Park landscape, its features and facilities.

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1. Introduction, Guiding Principles, Park Evolution

- **Natural Systems** The historic shaping of Shawnee Park unites and entangles natural and cultural resources and systems in this public landscape. Natural processes must be sustained in order to enhance and manage natural systems, habitat, and biotic vitality.
- **Effective Management** Ultimately, the character and quality of Shawnee Park depends on how it is managed. Skills, training, staffing, volunteer coordination, and a stable funding base are needed to ensure the fulfillment of these principles over time.
- **Community Assets** Shawnee Park and the adjacent Western Parkways form one unique component of the city fabric, contributing to the quality of life in this neighborhood and all of Louisville. Park stewards commit to engaging the community in park planning projects and fostering positive and diverse uses of this park and parkway as valued assets.

These principles guide the updated Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan toward embracing its uniqueness, diversity, and value for the people of Louisville and their visitors into the future.

D. Shawnee Park Evolution, Past, Present & Future

The Shawnee Park landscape has evolved, from pre-park homestead uses, through the 1890s design and build-out, as altered and adapted through some 120 years to the present. The area of this historic park addressed in the master plan encompasses the historic 181.5-acre core of the modern park that was proposed in 1887, designed between 1891 and 1896 by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., Landscape Architect, and his associates, and completed around 1900. Today, the full park unit encompasses 284.77 acres including an active recreation area and an 18-hole golf course both to the north of the historic core. From its late 19th century origins as one of Louisville's three original parks, Shawnee Park was distinguished among the others by a naturally level, alluvial terrace that permitted the shaping of a large Great Lawn and formal areas for views over the Ohio River. This terrace forms the Shawnee Park Uplands, the focus of this Master Plan.

Prior to park development, three families farmed the elevated floodplain that became Shawnee Park, as seen on an 1892 survey (Figure 1.1).⁶ Houses, barns, and a cemetery were scattered among the undulating fields, apple orchards, and groves of maple, beech, and oak. A pond near the riverbank and a long, linear drainage channel to the east indicated the availability of surface water. While an elm canopy shaded this last feature, groves of willow and poplar characterized the stepped riverbank. In 1887, the Salmagundi Club, a social group dedicated to exploring new ideas in the community from parks to business practices to literature, featured the Ohio riverbank site and proposed it and two additional potential park sites in geographically different regions of the City: Cherokee Park in a bluegrass creek valley; and Iroquois Park on a forested knob. Their proposal referenced Olmsted's previous work, such as Central Park, Prospect Park, and the Buffalo Park System as precedents for their home city.

These lands were secured after 1890 legislation formed the Board of Park Commissioners. Commencing studies in 1891, the firm of Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot prepared and presented the "General Plan for Shawnee Park," 1893 (Plan 1), a "Planting Plan about Administration Buildings," 1896 (Figure 1.2), and a "Shawnee Park Planting Plan," 1899 (Figure 1.3). Designed by the renowned landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and his associates, John Charles Olmsted, Warren Manning, and Frederick

Law Olmsted, Jr. and their talented staff, the Olmsted plan for the park incorporated the existing landscape, retaining valuable trees, and shaping the ground to accommodate drives and paths, while using the Ohio River frontage for visual and physical access. The Great Lawn was bordered by canopy trees and a variety of landscaped destinations on the bluff overlooking the river. Although Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. retired in 1895, the firm submitted the planting plans for a new Administration area the following year. Construction of the Olmsted plan reached substantial completion around 1900.

The c.1900 Shawnee Park Plan presents the as-built landscape of Shawnee Park when its original character was intact and before later park additions ([Plan 2](#)). With a scale of 1" = 300', the plan closely resembles the 1893 General Plan with minor differences along the eastern edge of the park which was in the process of design at this time. Shawnee Park was set aside as a public ground to take advantage of the sweeping Ohio River frontage. The park landscape as constructed reveals the openness of the central lawn, the edge enclosures, and the nearly continuous concourses for viewing the river. The c.1900 Plan reflects the analysis of a wide variety of documentary materials including historic photographs, postcards, plans, maps, surveys, aerial photographs, and reports that provide evidence of landscape character and features. Fieldwork to estimate the age, location, and species of existing trees further informs the process of creating an as-built plan.⁷ The c.1900 Plan illustrates Olmsted's ability to express a distinctive park character that shines through despite contemporary changes today.

Since 1900, the Shawnee Park landscape exhibited gradual change punctuated by one major event during the 20th century. *Appendix B: Shawnee Park History* presents a chronology of the major events and processes that affected the physical landscape of the park. Planned by Olmsted, Sr.'s successor firm Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects, the acquisition of the land on the northern border around 1911 enabled the park to increase recreational opportunities. The firm made recommendations for the placement of the Waller Memorial bench near West Broadway in 1916 and then paused for 13 years. The recreational focus outgrew the northern addition in the 1920s as baseball fields, tennis courts, a spray pool, shelters, bathrooms, a commemorative flagpole and other amenities were built throughout the center of the Great Lawn.⁸ The changes were recorded in a 1928 aerial photograph that shows the recreational overlay on older patterns of vegetation and circulation at Shawnee Park ([Figure 1.4](#)). Planning work by the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects briefly resumed in 1929 with the redesign of the West Broadway entrance. The Music Pavilion was also built near the Great Lawn in 1929.

In the 1930s, projects by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) led to physical changes in the park. Between 1934 and 1936, WPA projects included resurfacing roads, placement of wooden bollards, and riverbank grading and planting.⁹ Then the Great Flood of the Ohio River began for Louisville at Shawnee Park on January 16, 1937, triggering a series of changes to the park ([Figures 1.5 and 1.6](#)). High ground used as refuge during the flood became fortified as USACE gradually added flood control structures including new drainage pipes along Paddy's Run, pumping stations, and a sinuous levee along the Concourses and the WPA reconfigured the maintenance area. Concourse flower gardens, abandoned in the early 1930s, were refreshed multiple times only to face persistent vandalism. By 1951, the original character of the park was substantially altered and the greatest instances of retention were overall patterns of vegetation and circulation.

The Shawnee Park we know today follows on important movements in recent history. Founding of the Olmsted Parks Conservancy in 1989 led to the 1994 Parks and Parkways Master Plan and began a process of renewal for Shawnee Park that continues to this day. By 2002, following recommendations from the plan, athletic fields were removed in order to restore the Great Lawn and renew the northern

recreational area that now includes a sports complex, Hornung and Harmony Fields, and the Dirt Bowl. Subsequent enhancements at Shawnee Park include the River Walk, a multi-modal path that links to downtown and forms part of the Louisville Loop alternative transportation network.

As foreseen by the City and the Olmsted firm, Shawnee Park is framed by the Ohio River and early 20th century residential neighborhoods. A 2014 aerial view of the park and near surrounds illustrates the character of the city in proximity to the park ([Figure 1.7](#)). These indirect caretakers own one and two story, single family dwellings on small lots with front and rear yards that overlook the park. The park is frequented by people from other parts of Louisville as well as the closest neighbors.

The landscape experienced today is depicted on the 2015 Shawnee Park Plan. The partly restored Great Lawn, with the baseball diamonds removed to implement the 1994 Olmsted Master Plan, is easily discerned, and the overall historic organization of spaces around this Great Lawn persists ([Plan 5](#)). Many of the aspects of park character and features have been altered or degraded over time. The objective of this 2015 Shawnee Park Master Plan update is to recapture the Olmsted character and details of this important historic park while addressing contemporary issues and needs.

To assemble the 2015 Plan, Heritage Landscapes and Environs adapted a recent survey and conducted fieldwork. Presenting it at the same 1"=300' scale as the c.1900 Plan facilitates comparison across time. Trees are differentiated by size to indicate which may be remaining from the original park construction. Both plans are referenced throughout this Master Plan.

The Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan springs from the present, informed and inspired by the park history and Olmsted design, to a green beacon of restorative hope on the west side of Louisville. The Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan, [Plan 8](#), illustrates the recommendations that integrate current needs, restoring and adapting the historic landscape intent for each Landscape Character Area (LCA). This plan shows:

- Great Lawn, LCA1, including its perimeter of canopy trees and undulating terrain is restored
- Paddy's Run, LCA2, is rehabilitated to be a more legible landscape feature that exudes environmental health
- Administration Area, LCA3, is transformed into an Outdoor Learning Center located overtop of the Shawnee Basin, both significant investments in the surrounding community
- Park Perimeter, LCA4, greets the neighborhood with more diverse and beautiful plantings
- Concourses & River Slopes, LCA5, are reimagined with historic precedents as sustainable destinations with improved views

Clarity about the landscape evolution and authentic LCAs of Shawnee Park enables this Uplands Master Plan to make focused and grounded recommendations. The following section explores the topic of original intent and landscape character further by drawing out the unique qualities that Olmsted, Sr. and his team imparted to the landscape features of Shawnee Park. Public input, received at three public meetings and through stakeholder outreach, is incorporated in this plan. The Shawnee Basin project adds an important environmental function to Shawnee Park, and, the disruption it causes will also enable the rebuilding of those areas to make Shawnee Park better, as a more beautiful, uplifting and widely enjoyed community asset.

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1. Introduction, Guiding Principles, Park Evolution

Chapter 1 Endnotes

¹ Olmsted Parks Conservancy, Inc., *Louisville's Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan: A Guide to Renewal & Management*, City of Louisville, Kentucky, June 1994. The master planning team included Heritage Landscapes (then Landscapes) as well as Andropogon Associates, Ltd., PDR Engineers, Inc., Eco-Tech, Inc., and The Frederick Law Olmsted Papers, Washington DC.

² Olmsted Parks Conservancy, Inc., *Louisville's Olmsted Parks and Parkways Master Plan: A Guide to Renewal & Management*, City of Louisville, Kentucky, June 1994, p.9.

³ See *Appendix A: Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan Process, Outreach & Input*.

⁴ Olmsted Parks Conservancy, "About: Mission Statement," online 9 March 2015: <http://www.olmstedparks.org/about/>

⁵ Louisville Metro Parks, "Parks: About Us," online 9 March 2015: <http://louisvilleky.gov/government/parks/about-us>

⁶ Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Louisville, Map of Shawnee Park, Sept 1892; 01269 #2; FLONHS.

⁷ An important element of the c.1900 Plan development was establishing a uniform method of sizing the tree canopy symbols based on the number of years elapsed between periods. Tree canopy size corresponds to the diameter at breast height (dbh) of the tree trunk. On the 2015 Shawnee Park Plan, the crown of each tree is shown in a size range related to the dbh. The process of deciding which trees existed in the past requires determination of how quickly trees grow on the property given its climate, location, and soils. For Shawnee Park, this was determined by studying historic aerials, the 1899 Complete Planting Plan, and observing the presence and absence of trees known to exist today. Heritage Landscape developed the following growth rates per decade for tree types: deciduous tree growth rate at 3 inches per decade; and, evergreen and broadleaf evergreen tree growth rate at 2 inches per decade. Trees on the c.1900 Shawnee Park Plan were determined to be present or absent using this protocol. Although a sizing protocol based on estimated age is useful as a guide, individual variations occur due to different growing environments across the farm landscape such as variations in soil types, nutrient availability, surrounding context, care, etc.

⁸ The recreational emphasis in the park coincided with the segregation of Louisville Parks between 1924 and 1954. When this occurred nearby Chickasaw Park, also designed by the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects became the nearest park available to African Americans.

⁹ Goodman-Paxton Photographic Collection, 1934-1942, Kentucky Digital Library, University of Kentucky.

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1. Introduction, Guiding Principles, Park Evolution

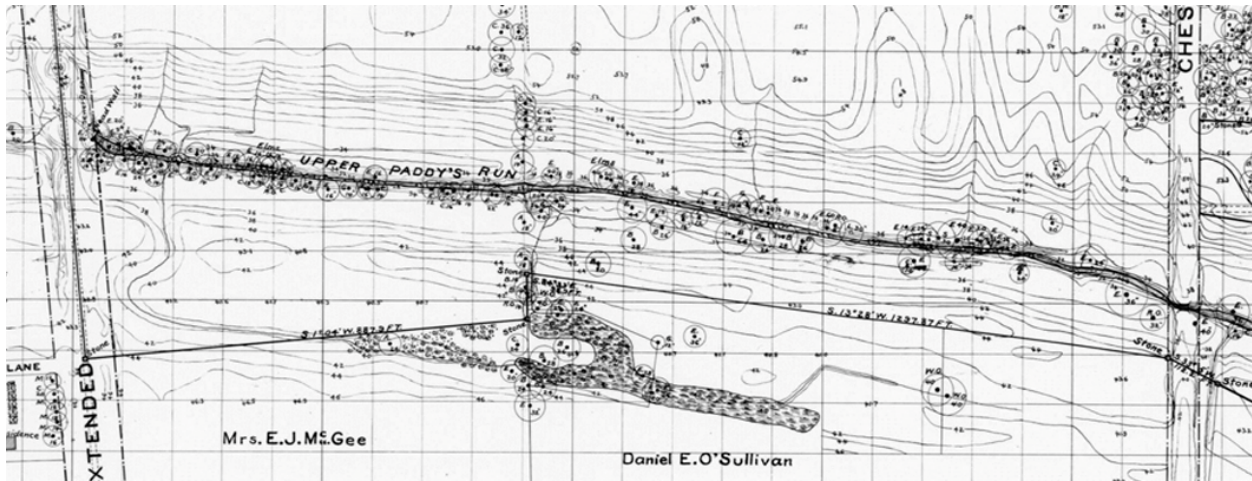


Figure 1.1 This 1892 survey detail of Paddy's Run of the Shawnee Park illustrates that prior to park construction three families farmed the elevated floodplain. The plan notes adjacent owners. Courtesy FLONHS. (R-SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-ExCondMapLower-Sep1892)

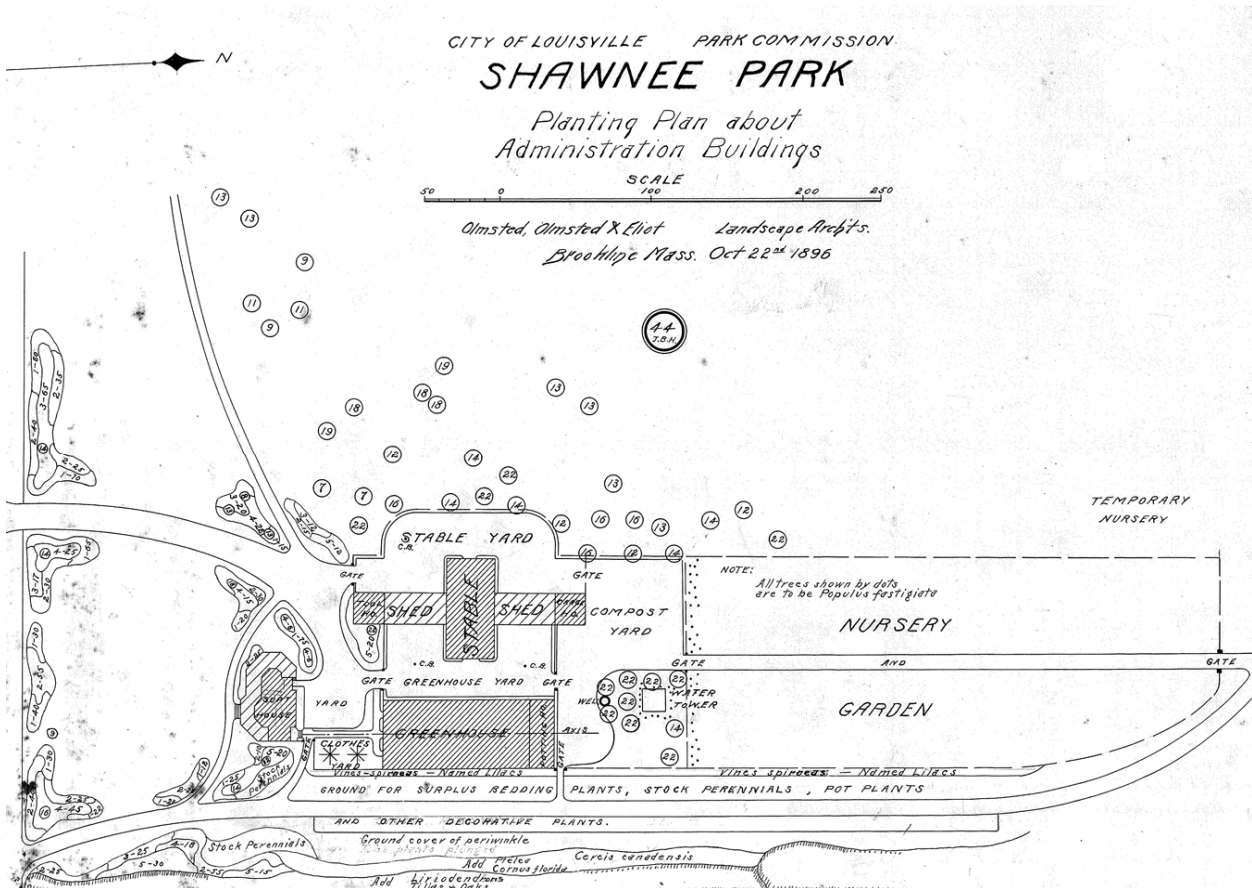


Figure 1.2a The 1896 "Planting Plan about Administration Building" shows the early design of the Administration area and the existing landscape elements to be incorporated into the newly designed Shawnee Park. Olmsted utilized existing trees and landscape features within his design. Courtesy of FLONHS. (R-SPU-FLONHS-01269-7-PrelimPlan44-22Oct1896)

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1. Introduction, Guiding Principles, Park Evolution

PLANTING LIST			
13 beds, 500 plants, 2 feet apart.		4.	7 beds, 140 plants, 3 feet apart.
<i>Azalea nudiflora</i>	50	<i>Exochorda grandiflora</i>	30
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	200	<i>Lonicera tartarica</i>	30
Thunberg's Barberry		Bush Honeysuckle	
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	50	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	30
White Alder		Mock Orange	
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	100	<i>Prunus triloba</i>	20
Globe Flower		Double-flowering Plum	
<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>	100	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	30
Thunberg's Spiraea		Golden Bell	
14 beds, 450 plants, 2 1/2 feet apart.		5.	5 beds, 100 plants, 4 feet apart.
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	50	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	10
White Kerria		Common Lilac	
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	100	<i>Syringa josikaea</i>	5
<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	50	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	20
Japan Quince		American Withe Rod	
<i>Spiraea van houtteii</i>	125	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	20
<i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i>	75	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	10
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	50	Judas Tree	
Snowberry		<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	5
5 beds, 150 plants, 3 feet apart.		Choke-berry	
<i>Amelanchier botryapium</i>	20	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	10
Shad Bush		<i>Cornus sericea</i>	10
<i>Aralia pentaphylla</i>	50	Silky Cornel	
<i>Azalea vasey</i>	20	<i>Hamamelis virginica</i>	10
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	30	Witch Hazel	
Barberry		7.	<i>Acer campestre</i>
<i>Cornus alba</i>	30	8.	<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>
Red-stemmed Dogwood		9.	<i>Betula alba</i>
			White Birch
		10.	<i>Betula alba fastigiata</i> Cut out
		11.	<i>Betula papyracea</i>
			Canoe Birch
		12.	<i>Carya alba</i>
			Shell-bark
		13.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
		14.	<i>Tilia americana</i>
		15.	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> cut out
		16.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
		18.	<i>Cornus florida</i>
		19.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
		20.	<i>Prunella trifoliata</i>
		21.	<i>Populus fastigiata</i>
		22.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
NOTE:			
First figures in the beds designate the plants or the mixture of plants to be used in each space. Second figures show the number of individuals of each plant or mixture estimated to be required to fill each space.			

Figure 1.2b This plant list corresponds to the above "Planting Plan about Administration Buildings. Courtesy FLONHS. (SPU-FLONHS-01269-7-PrelimPlan44-22Oct1896 detail plant list)

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1. Introduction, Guiding Principles, Park Evolution



Figure 1.3a The 1899 “Shawnee Park Planting Plan” serves as the latest revised plan of the park. The comprehensive design of the park illustrates all planting beds, trees, circulation patterns, structures, and features. Courtesy FLONHS. (R-SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-RevPlantPlan36-31Jan1899 8)

SHAWNEE PARK UPLANDS MASTER PLAN

1. Introduction, Guiding Principles, Park Evolution



Figure 1.3b The planting list and title block relate to the above 1899 "Shawnee Park Planting Plan."
Courtesy FLONHS. (R-SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-RevPlantPlan36-31Jan1899 Key)

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Figure 1.4 The 1928 aerial photograph overlaid on older patterns of vegetation and circulation illustrates the condition of Shawnee Park. Several baseball fields and tennis courts have been added to the landscape, degrading the Olmstedian topography and open character of the Great Lawn. Courtesy Louisville Metro Parks. (SPU-MP-0-Aerial Shawnee Park-1928)



149689 Shawnee Park residence section. Every house in this section flooded.

Figure 1.5 The 1937 flood damaged residences throughout the neighborhood surrounding Shawnee Park. This image portrays typical homes found in the area. Courtesy Kentucky Digital Library. (SPU-KYDL-1937 Flood with houses-Jan1937)

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Figure 1.6 During the flood of 1937, cows retreated to Shawnee Park seeking high ground from rising waters. Here, the paved park drive and crushed gravel walks lie next to tall trees growing in the Great Lawn. Courtesy University of Louisville. (SPU-UoL-cows in shawnee park-1937)



Figure 1.7 An aerial photograph in 2014 shows the adjacent urban context surrounding the north, south, and east edges of Shawnee Park. The Ohio River flows to the west. Google Earth. (SPU-GE-Aerial-context-2014-09-22)



Shawnee Park

Uplands Master Plan

Client Group:
Louisville Metropolitan
Sewer District
Louisville Metro Parks
Louisville Olmsted
Parks Conservancy
Louisville, Kentucky

Prepared by:
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Project Lead:
Gresham, Smith and Partners
Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio
for
Southwestern Parkway CSO
Storage Basin Project

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Drawing Title:

1893
Shawnee Park
General Plan

Date:
23 March 2015

Drawing Number:
Plan 1



SOURCES:
Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, "General Plan for Shawnee Park,"
Job Number 01269, Plan 35, July 1893, FLOWHS.

0' 150' 300' 600'



Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan

Client Group:
Louisville Metropolitan
Sewer District
Louisville Metro Parks
Louisville Olmsted
Parks Conservancy
Louisville, Kentucky

Prepared by:
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Drawing Title:
1900
Shawnee Park Plan

Date:
23 March 2015
Drawing Number:
Plan 2

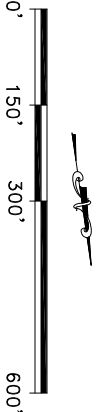


SYMBOL KEY

- Turf
- Exposed Soil/Mulch
- Garden Bed
- Woodland
- Pre-Park Tree
- Proposed Olmsted Tree
- Proposed Olmsted Beds
- Tree Existing in 1911
- Tree Remaining in 2015
- Structure
- Open Shelter
- Fence
- Path
- Drive
- Gravel Trail
- Grass Trail
- Water
- Lily Pond
- 2 Foot Contour
- 10 Foot Contour

SOURCES:

- "Map of Shawnee Park", September 1892 survey, courtesy of Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-ECCondMapUpper-Sep1892
- SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-ECCondMapLower-Sep1892
- Complete Planting Plan, revised January 1894
- courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-RevPlanPlan36-37Jan1894
- Planting Plan about Administration Buildings, October 22 1896, courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, SPU-FLONHS-01269-7-PrelimPlan44-22Oct1896
- Map of Northern Addition, Shawnee Park, March 11, 1911 courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, SPU-FLONHS-01269-6-NorthAdd6-08Apr1911
- Proposed Roads and Walks for Northern Addition, August 1911 courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, SPU-FLONHS-01269-6-PrelimPlan53-07Aug1911
- Shawnee Park Preliminary Plan for Addition, revised April 1915 courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, SPU-FLONHS-01269-6-PrelimPlan52-revApr1915
- Aerial Photography circa 1927 courtesy of Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, SPU-MP-0-Aerial Shawnee Park-1927
- Various post cards, circa 1903
- Collection Filson Historical Society
- courtesy of Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy





Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan

Client Group:
Louisville Metropolitan
Sewer District
Louisville Metro Parks
Louisville Olmsted
Parks Conservancy
Louisville, Kentucky

Prepared by:
Heritage Landscapes LLC
Preservation, Landscape, Archives and Planners
Charlottesville, Vermont, Newark, Connecticut
Environics, Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky

Project Lead:
Gresham, Smith and Partners
Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio
for
Southwestern Parkway CSO
Storage Basin Project

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Drawing Title:
1900

Shawnee Park Plan
with Landscape
Character Areas

Date:
23 March 2015

Drawing Number:
Plan 3



- Landscape Character Areas**
- Great Lawn
 - Middle Concourse
 - Paddy's Run
 - Park Perimeter
 - Administration

SYMBOL KEY

- Turf
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- Garden Bed
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- Grass Trail
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SOURCES:
"Map of Shawnee Park", September 1892 survey,
courtesy of Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy,
SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-ECCondMapUpper-Sept 1892
SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-ECCondMapLower-Sept 1892
Complete Planting Plan, revised January 1894
courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site,
SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-RevPlanPlan36-31Jan1894
Planting Plan about Administration Buildings, October 22 1896,
courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site,
SPU-FLONHS-01269-7-PrelimPlan44-22Oct1896
Map of Northern Addition, Shawnee Park, March 11, 1911
courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site,
SPU-FLONHS-01269-6-NorthAdd46-08Apr1911
Proposed Roads and Walks for Northern Addition, August 1911
courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site,
SPU-FLONHS-01269-6-PrelimPlan53-07Aug1911
Shawnee Park Preliminary Plan for Addition, revised April 1915
courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site,
SPU-FLONHS-01269-6-PrelimPlan52-revApr1915
Aerial Photography circa 1927
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SPU-MP-0-Aerial Shawnee Park-1927
Various post cards, circa 1903
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Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan

Client Group:
Louisville Metropolitan
Sewer District
Louisville Metro Parks
Louisville Olmsted
Parks Conservancy
Louisville, Kentucky

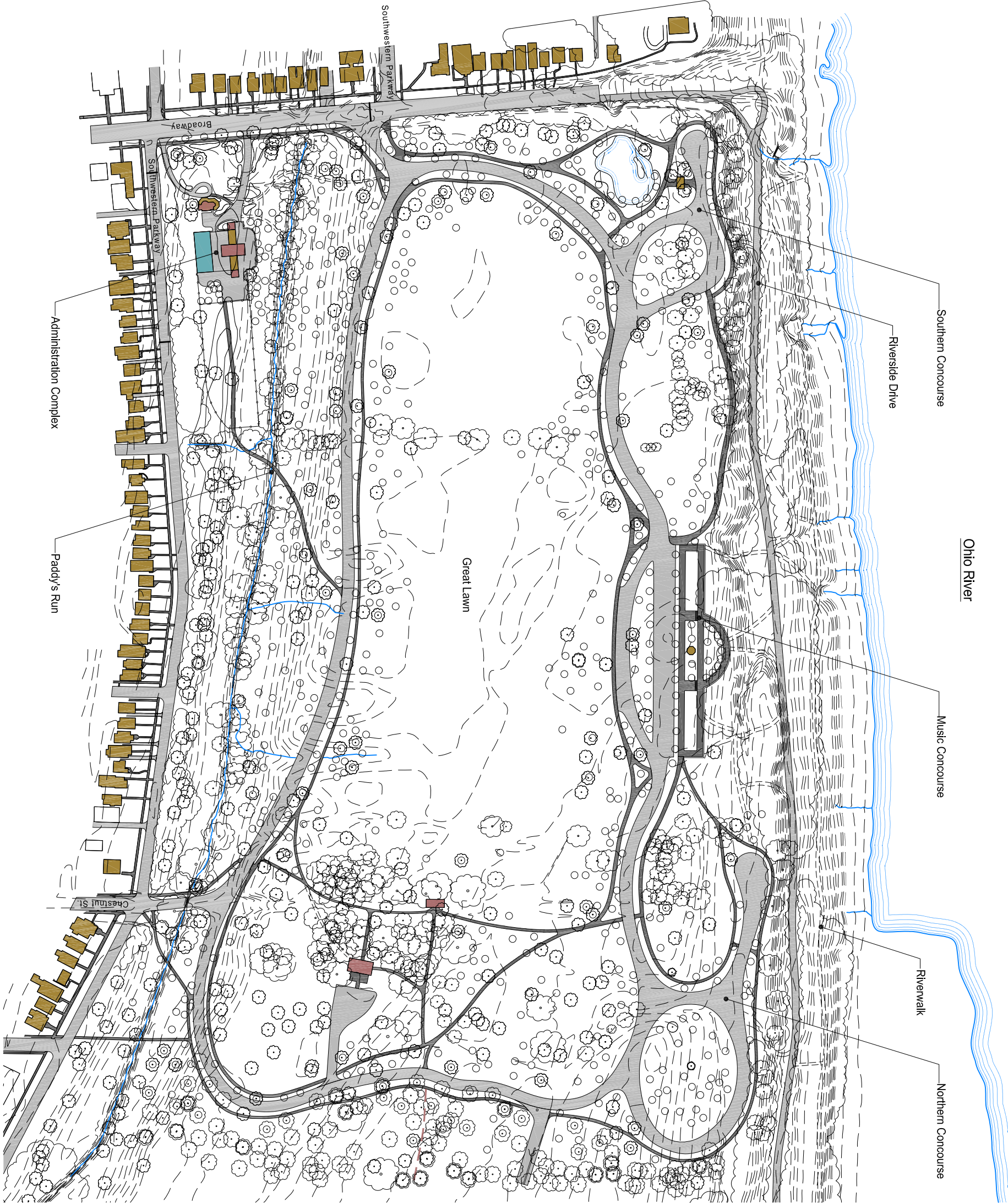
Prepared by:
Heritage Landscapes LLC
Preservation, Landscape, Architects and Planners
Charlottesville, Vermont, Newark, Connecticut
Environics, Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky

Project Lead:
Gresham, Smith and Partners
Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio
for
Southwestern Parkway CSO
Storage Basin Project

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Drawing Title:
1900
Shawnee Park Plan
Circulation

Date:
23 March 2015
Drawing Number:
Plan 4

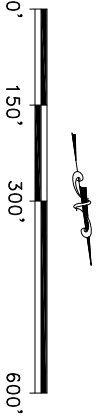


SYMBOL KEY

- Turf
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- Garden Bed
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- Tree Existing in 1911
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- Lily Pond
- 2 Foot Contour
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SOURCES:

- "Map of Shawnee Park", September 1892 survey, courtesy of Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-EC-CondMapUpper-Sep1892
- SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-EC-CondMapLower-Sep1892
- Complete Planting Plan, revised January 1894
- courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, SPU-FLONHS-01269-0-RevPlanPlan36-31-Jan1894
- Planting Plan about Administration Buildings, October 22, 1896, courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, SPU-FLONHS-01269-7-PrePlanPlan44-22-Oct1896
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Shawnee Park Uplands Master Plan

Client Group:
Louisville Metropolitan
Sewer District
Louisville Metro Parks
Louisville Olmsted
Parks Conservancy
Louisville, Kentucky

Prepared by:
Heritage Landscapes LLC
Preservation Landscape Architects and Planners
Charlotte, Vermont Norwalk, Connecticut
Enviroins, Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky

Project Lead:
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Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio
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Storage Basin Project

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Drawing Title:

2015

Shawnee Park Plan

Date:

23 March 2015

Drawing Number:

Plan 5



SYMBOL KEY

- Turf
- Exposed Soil/ Mulch
- Maintenance Storage
- Woodland
- Large Tree (34" & greater)
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Ornamental Tree
- Historic Structure
- 1938 WPA Building
- Non-Historic Building
- Fence
- Path
- Drive
- Ohio River
- Lily Pond
- 2 Foot Contour
- 10 Foot Contour

SOURCES:

LOJIC Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium
data courtesy of Gresham Smith and Partners
Shawnee Park Survey, March 2015, Civil Design Inc.
Field work, February, March 2015, Enviroins Inc.

